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prises in other than routine fields are foredoomed to failure unless managed with ordinary skill and with ordinary attention to the principles of equity. Banking corporations were generally successful because they were generally managed with at least average ability and with a fair regard to intercorporate justice. Few manufacturing corporations, to quote a contemporary writer, "have ever been fraught with other consequences than those of disappointment and absolute loss" (vol. I, p. 368). The critics of present-day methods of management, even those who believe the railways might save a million dollars a day by the adoption of efficient operating policies, ought to breathe easier after reading the sad history of the first great manufacturing corporation and indeed most of the other industrial corporations of the eighteenth century.

The work is provided with an exhaustive bibliography, a list of the incorporated companies arranged chronologically by classes, and an excellent index.

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NEW BOOKS

BRUCE, A. A. *Property and society*. National social science series, edited by F. L. McVEY. (Chicago: McClurg, 1916. Pp. 150. 50c.)

Judge Bruce generalizes historically and descriptively concerning the right to private property, the modern extensions of the conception of that right, and the limitations upon it. He pleads for legislative and judicial action based upon what is for the public interest rather than upon the fact that rights are to be protected or have been infringed. He hints, for instance, at the advantages to society from the increased size of business and industrial units. If practical monopolies in the business and industrial world were only impressed with a public interest he believes the trust-busting era might well be brought to an end. The author doubts the advisability of the state's taking over vast accumulations of capital through drastic inheritance tax laws.

The fact that a judge of one of our state courts of last resort is moved to write on the subject of property and society at all causes us to wish that he had made a closer psycho-analysis of the mental operations of judges who have the validity of legislation before them for determination. Do they, for instance, in any considerable numbers regard it as their duty to stand between property and the proletariat? Do they in reality constitute our American House of Lords? If so, do they perform on the whole a wise and useful function? Can any government live long in order without such conservative second chambers? Judge Bruce's book suggests that he could throw light on these vital matters if he only would.

A. M. KALES.

- FLETCHER, W. M. *Cyclopedia of the law of private corporations*. Vol. 1, no. 2. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1917.)
- JENKS, J. W. *The trust problem*. Fourth edition, enlarged and revised. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 1917. Pp. 499. \$2.)
- MALTBIE, M. R. *Municipal utilities*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 1917.)
- Public service commission rulings of interest to electric light and power plants, electric railways, telephone companies*. (New York: Electrical Record. 1917. Pp. xiv, 151.)
- Public utilities reports annotated, containing decisions of the public service commissions and of state and federal courts*. 1917. (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coöperative Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. 1180. \$5.)
- Reports of decisions of the public utilities commission of the state of Colorado, from November 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917*. Vol. 3. Containing also general orders and the public utilities act as amended. (Denver, Col.: Courtright Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. xiv, 496.)
- Street railway conditions in the District of Columbia. Report of special committee*, S. Rept. No. 176, 65 Cong., 1 Sess. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1917. Pp. 57.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

NEW BOOKS

- BABCOCK, G. D. *Taylor system in Franklin management*. (New York: Engg. Mag. Co. 1917. \$3.)
- BULLARD, W. I. *Women's work in war-time*. (Boston: Merchants National Bank. 1917. Pp. 85. Gratis.)
- COLE, G. D. H. *Self government in industry*. (London: Bell. 1917. 5s.)
- HOAGLAND, H. E. *Collective bargaining in the lithographic industry*. Studies in history, economics and public law, vol. LXXIV, no. 3. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. 130. \$1.)

This monograph is largely the result of an investigation which the writer made for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The industry dealt with is a small one, yet its experience with collective bargaining deserve detailed attention since they throw considerable light upon the general situation.

In his introduction, the writer explains the mysteries of lithographic art and indicates the important position which skilled labor has in the field. Chapter I deals with the development of organization both of employers and employees. It is doubtful if any other trade has had such a tangle of organization, in proportion to the number of workmen and shops, as has lithography. The various twists and turns in this connection are clearly set forth.